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Iran-Libya: Oil Workers for Libya 9		ed For Release 2007/08/26 : CIA-RDP84T00301R000100010066-4
Poland: Political Activities		
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USSR - Western Europe: Pressures Regarding Poland 4 Syria-USSR: SA-8s Detected	onten	ts
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Syria-USSR: SA-8s Detected	•	
South Korea - North Korea: Reunification Initiative 6 NATO: Possible Dispute Over Turkey	1 U	SSR - Western Europe: Pressures Regarding Poland 4
NATO: Possible Dispute Over Turkey	3 s	yria-USSR: SA-8s Detected 5
Iran-Libya: Oil Workers for Libya 9	y s	outh Korea - North Korea: Reunification Initiative 6
	S N	ATO: Possible Dispute Over Turkey
Zaire: Economic Reform Measures	8 1	ran-Libya: Oil Workers for Libya 9
	Q z	aire: Economic Reform Measures
		Top Secret

21 January 1982

Appr	roved For Rele	ease 2007/0	8/26 : CIA-RD	⊃84T00301R	000100010066-	4
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Approved For Release 2007/08/26: CIA-RDP84T00301R000100010066-4

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Top Secret

21 January 1982

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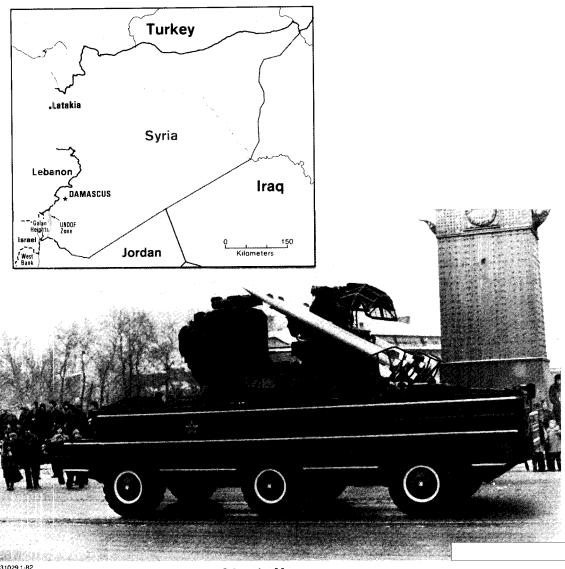
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Top Secret	25X′
Weather's Impact	
Poland's unusually harsh winter has placed additional strains on the economy. Bad weather has on several occasions stalled rail and highway traffic, hampered trans-loading operations in the Baltic ports, and impeded movement of coal supplies.	25 X 1
North of Warsaw, flooding of river lowlands has destroyed thousands of hectares of winter grains and has isolated rural residents. Forecasts indicate continued below-normal temperatures and greater-than-normal snowfall well into February.	25 X 1
Comment: The severe weather probably has helped dampen active resistance to the imposition of martial law. It also potentially provides an alibi for poor economic performance. The continuation of bad weather could affect leadership discussions of reform options by hindering accurate assessments of passive resistance and its costs to the economy.	25X1
Solidarity Day	
Most West European governments are responding positively to the call for an International Solidarity Day on 30 January, but their plans for observances remain tentative and incomplete. Each EC government will organize activities in its own way. Many West European national trade unions also will sponsor Solidarity Day activities, but the major West European labor confederations apparently are not planning European-wide initiatives.	25X1
Comment: Close coordination of Solidarity Day activities seems increasingly unlikely. Although several West European leaders have agreed to make individual televised statements, such actions do not signal fundamental policy changes on Poland.	25X1
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		Top Secret
USSR - WESTERN EUI	ROPE: Pressures	Regarding Poland
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		appointed that their
media campaign did from subscribing t the USSR's role in	d not dissuade We to EC and NATO st n Poland. They a	st European governments atements criticizing re applying more direct
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media campaign did from subscribing to the USSR's role in pressure on some W Moscow probab fits of East-West line projectthe ing the West Europ imposing sanctions	I not dissuade We to EC and NATO stand Poland. They a west European government will continue tradeespecially INF talks in Generals not to follows. The Soviets a	st European governments atements criticizing re applying more direct ernments. to invoke the beney the Siberian pipeeva, and CSCE in urgow the US lead in lso are likely to con-
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SA-8 in Moscow

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)	SYRIA-USSR: SA-8s Detected
/_	The appearance in Syria of the first SA-8 surface-to-air missile system outside the Warsaw Pact underscores the importance the USSR assigns to its ties with Syria.
Y	
アンノグ	of their armored and mechanized infantry units. Although the system could be deployed ultimately to Lebanon, it probably will remain in Syria until the Soviets train the Syrians on it. The shipment is part of Moscow's ongoing agreement to upgrade Syrian military capabilities. Delivery may have been promised during Syrian Defense Minister Tlas's visit to Moscow last Septemberwhen a major new arms deal evidently was signedand appears to be in response to heightened Syrian-Israeli tensions.
シ	The SA-8 may soon appear in the inventories of Libya, Iraq, and other Soviet hard currency arms clients. In 1981 the Soviets also agreed to sell the system to Jordan; those deliveries are to begin late this year.

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9	SOUTH KOREA - NORTH KOREA: Reunifica	tion Initia	tive	
	South Korean President Chun is to annou posal on Korean reunification tomorrow.	ınce a major n	ew pro-	
	Chun will call for the normalizate between the two Koreas through an interfocuses heavily on measures to reduce South tensions. The longer term part for drafting a constitution for a unit endum to legalize it, and the establish government through general elections.	erim agreeme current No: of the plan fied Korea,	ent that rth- n calls a refer-	
			1	
	North Korea has consistently refuthe Chun government. It continues to drawal of US troops and the ouster of tions for new negotiations.	demand the	with-	
	the Chun government. It continues to drawal of US troops and the ouster of	demand the Chun as pre ication is to be seen the control of the co	with- econdi- the most Chun issue,	

Top Secret

21 January 1982

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		Top Secret	25X
3	NATO: Possible Dispute Over Turkey		
	The increasing unhappiness of some NATO tary regime in Turkey could complicate the ef sensus against the martial law regime in Pola	fort to build a con-	25X
	The Norwegian Government on 14 Jashipment of 34 antiaircraft guns that to Turkey before the military takeover Ministry of Foreign Affairs says the continuity of political developments in the prosecution of 52 radical labor lebe reevaluated if developments warrant a clear allusion to Turkey, Danish For Olesen argued at a NATO meeting last was Alliance should not apply a double staregimes on human rights.	had been offered in 1980. The decision was taken Turkey, especially eaders, and would in Meanwhile, in reign Minister week that the	25X
13	The Norwegian Foreign Minister has the embargo that he did not think it used to the Turkish question at NATO, but the Norwhas shown increasing concern over reportionations in Turkey. The Danes also cerned over conditions in Turkey, part Alliance condemned Poland and the USSE Danes see as similar abuses.	useful to pursue the vegian Government orted human rights have become con-	25 X
	<u>Comment</u> : The Norwegian action mathe demonstration of West European discregime. Since the takeover, Ankara has EC economic credits and has been threation from the Council of Europe. Now pressure in military matters as well.	slike of the Turkish as been denied new atened with expul-	25 X
	The Greeks probably will again so an issue within NATO after being rebut issue could become more troublesome the Norwegians, Danes, and others now support the discussion could undercut efforts bers of NATO to achieve a unified position.	ffed last year. The nis year if the port the Greeks. by the major mem-	25X
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IRAN-LIBYA: Oil Workers for L	ibya
Iran's Oil Minister, acco announced that 2,000 Iranian o Libya to replace departing US delegation visited Libya last	personnel. An Iranian
Comment: Iran probably c to Libya because of high unemp Most are likely to be semiskil created a shortage of managers It is unclear why Tripoli woul Iranian workers, other than fo appears to be having little di skilled European workers to re	led; purges presumably have and skilled technicians. d agree to accept the r symbolic reasons. Libya fficulty in finding highly
US technicians.	

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ZAIRE: Economic Reform Measures

President Mobutu has undertaken to reduce economic mismanagement in return for assurances of increased support from the US. He has enhanced the role of several senior officials committed to reforms urged by the IMF, has begun to change management and marketing practices in the mining industry to limit inefficiency and corruption, and has reduced government interference in other areas of the economy such as coffee and petroleum. Mobutu also has said he will use promised Western military aid to strengthen key Army units in Kinshasa and in Shaba Region.

Comment: Prospects are not good that Mobutu will remain committed to economic reform because he fears that the austerity measures called for by the IMF will continue to increase political and social pressures. In the coming months Mobutu will call for substantial Western aid and another round of rescheduling of Zaire's \$5 billion foreign debt. The President is counting on the US to intervene on Zaire's behalf with the international financial community and to supply military sup-

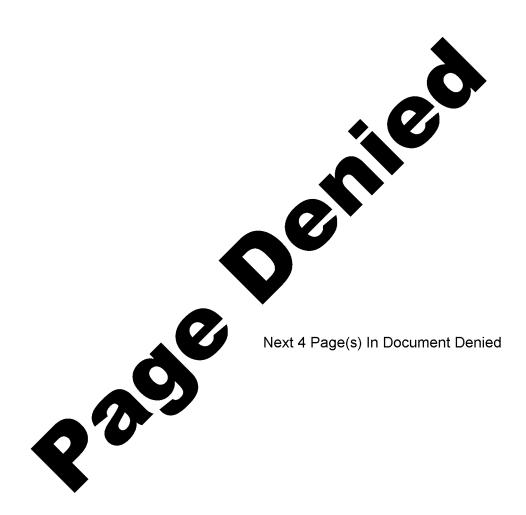
port if economic hardships result in social upheaval.

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